

# 1

## Paragraph Writing

A paragraph, on a theme or subject, is a short piece of meaningful composition. It avoids elaborate details of the subjects. A paragraph is a complete unit in itself. It is not split up into different paragraphs. In its brief, precise and to-the-point treatment of the subject, a paragraph has shape, format and a style of its own.

A paragraph like an essay shows your command of vocabulary, grammar and idiomatic expression. It also indicates your degree of knowledge of the theme or subject under discussion. You are supposed to have adequate knowledge and information relevant to the subject. Your choice of vocabulary should be appropriate. You can use textbook vocabulary to express your ideas. You may have come across many more words in magazines, fiction, newspapers, commercials and advertisements. All this fund of vocabulary will surely make your paragraphs interesting as well as original.

### 1. My School

My school is the centre of attraction for me. It is quite famous for its studies and sports. It is situated outside the city. My school has quite a large area. There are about thirty classrooms in it. All the rooms are very airy. There are about three laboratories (تجربہ گاہیں) for experiments in various science subjects. My school has a grand library for students and teachers. It also has a well-decorated (اچھی طرح سجایا ہوا) office for the headmaster. There is a beautiful park in front of the library. My school has three playgrounds, each one for cricket, football and hockey. Games are played regularly in our school. The compound of the school looks very beautiful with flower-beds (پھولوں کی کھدیاں) all around it. Forty teachers work in my school. All of them are efficient (ہونہار) and hardworking (مجتہد). Our headmaster is a competent (قابل) man of forty. Our school is very famous (مشہور) for debates (مباحثے). The discipline (نظم و ضبط) of my school is quite good. All the students respect their teachers. The headmaster and teachers are very kind and sympathetic. My school always shows 90 to 100 percent results in the Secondary School Examination. I am proud of my school.

## 6. A River in Flood

It rained heavily (شدید) on the hills and on the plains (میدان). The water of the river Chenab rose up and overflowed (اوپر سے نکل آیا) the banks. At about 3 p.m. it entered our city. After four hours, the whole district became a flooded (سیلاب زدہ) area. In our city, the flood presented (پیش کرتا) a very horrible scene. It destroyed (تباہ کرنا) the normal (معمول کے مطابق) and peaceful life of the city. People were running to their houses. Some persons were going to the safe places in tongas and carriage (گاڑیاں). The water was flowing like streams (ندیاں) in streets, on roads and in the compounds (محکم) of the houses. The mud-houses (کچے مکان) collapsed (گر گئے). Many buildings were damaged (نقصان پہنچایا). Household (گھریلو) articles (اشیاء) such as wood logs (ککڑی کے کلوے), pots, boxes, clothes, soaps and oil-barrels (پے) were floating on water. Roads were blocked. Some people took refuge on tree-tops and the roofs of the houses. Many people were left homeless. The water subsided (اتر جاتا) after four days. There was mud (کچڑ) for miles round. Relief agencies (امدادی پارٹیاں) started their work to help the people. Medicines (ادویات) were supplied to check the spread of diseases. There was a great loss of life, cattle, stores and household articles. It was hoped that life would be normal within a few days.

## 7. A Dream

It was the 15th of March. Next day, I was to be examined (امتحان ہونا تھا) in English. At night I was studying my book of English. At about 11 p.m. I went to bed. I slept and dreamed (خواب دیکھنا) that I was in the examination hall. The paper of English was distributed (تقسیم کیا گیا). I was very happy to find that all the questions were those which I had revised the previous night. After reading the paper completely, I began to answer the questions. I did all the questions with entire satisfaction (مکمل تسلی). When I had finished the paper, I came out of the hall quite happy and with full hopes of success. I was weak in English. I was delighted at this goodluck (خوش قسمتی). Outside the hall, the noise was so loud that I was aroused (جاگ گیا) from my "sweet world" of examination. The vision disappeared (غائب ہو گیا) and I was there on my bed, with my English Book in my hand.

## 8. How to Keep our Town Clean

Islam lays much emphasis upon cleanliness. Being Muslims, we believe that cleanliness is a part of our half faith. It is very necessary to keep our town clean. Cleanliness provides healthy (صحیح منہ) and pleasant atmosphere (معا). We can take different steps to keep our town neat and clean.



Awareness (باخبری) in public at all levels plays an important role to achieve the desired objectives (مطلوبہ مقاصد). First of all, we should try to keep our houses clean and tidy. We should not throw waste of our homes in streets. Polluted environment (گندہ ماحول) causes the spread of diseases like cholera (ہیضہ), malaria and typhoid. Heaps of garbage (گندگی کے ڈھیر) should be removed from streets and roads. We should make proper arrangements (مناسب انتظامات) to clean the drains (ناالیاں) of our streets. If we find heaps of filth and pools of stagnant water (کھڑابی) spreading all over the streets, we should report to the Municipality. Sweepers should sweep the streets regularly. Sanitary inspectors should examine the filthy condition of the town. We should not throw banana or melon peels, plastic items and other pollutants on the roads. Now pollution (آلودگی) problem has become very serious and complicated. Trees should be planted to undo the effect of the problem. Students of schools and colleges should participate in these activities (مصرفیات). An effective campaign (موشہم) should be launched through print media to lay emphasis (زور دینا) upon cleanliness.

## 9. An Industrial Exhibition

Industrial exhibitions (صنعتی نمائش) are held in big cities of our country. The main industrial products (مصنوعات) of our country are exhibited (نمائش کی جاتی ہے) in industrial exhibitions. We get a chance to learn about the industrial progress of our country through them. Technical experts and scientists can make their suggestions (تجاویز) for the improvement (بہتری) of the quality of the things produced. Last year, I went to see this exhibition with my friends. This exhibition was arranged in Lahore near Fortress Stadium. When we reached the exhibition, it was in full swings. There were many stalls which were packed with people. These stalls included electrical goods, handicrafts, furniture, sports goods, household items, glass-ware and textiles. The stalls of Pakistan Railway, Wapda and PTCL were the centre of attraction (توجہ کا مرکز). Farmers were taking great interest in the stalls of tractors, threshers, tube-well engines and other agricultural equipments (زرعی آلات). They were more interested in buying new tractors manufactured (تیار کیے گئے) in Pakistan. More expensive (مہنگی) things like refrigerators, and air-conditioners were also available on reduced prices. Many people were buying things of daily use on cheap rates (کم قیمت پر). There were also some stalls in which fruits, sweets, cold drinks, ice cream and other eatables were being sold. We also bought some sports goods and returned home happily (خوش خوشی).

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## 10. My Neighbour

A good neighbour is a blessing of God. He gives us a sense of security that nobody else can do in the world. Ahmed Khan is my next-door neighbour. He is about fifty-five, but his health is enviable (قابل رشک). He is a retired headmaster. He is very gentle (شریف) and his behaviour is very nice (عمدہ). He is highly respected (اس کی بہت عزت کی جاتی ہے) by the residents (رہائشی) of the locality. He is very pious (نیک) and religious minded (مذہبی ذہن رکھنے والا). He performs Namaz (نمازیں) regularly (باقاعدگی سے). He helps the deserving (مستحق) students of our locality. He is good-natured. He gets up (اٹھتا ہے) early in the morning and goes out for a walk. He takes exercise every day. He is also the author (مصنف) of many books. He is very generous (سخی) and sympathetic (ہمدرد). He has a small family of two sons and a daughter. They are of good nature (اچھی فطرت والے). All of them are well-educated (اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ). Ahmed Khan is very amiable (محبت کے قابل) and very admirable (قابل تعریف). He loves me very much. Sometimes, he gives us very interesting lectures. Thus, I am lucky (خوش قسمت) enough to have a good neighbour like Ahmed Khan.

## 11. A Meena Bazar

Last Sunday, a meena bazar was held in our school. That was a time of joy and happiness for girls as there was no working day. They wore very glowing and colourful dresses (چمکدار اور رنگین لباس). This bazar was arranged by the students and the teachers of the school. The parents of the students were also invited (مدعو کیے گئے تھے). There was great hustle and bustle (روقت) everywhere. Temporary (عارضی) shops and stalls were looking very attractive and charming (دلکش). They were exhibiting (نمائش کرنا) their articles in such a manner that the attention (توجہ) of the passers-by (راہ گزر) was drawn towards them. Delicious and yummy eatables (لذیذ کھانے کی اشیاء) like 'Pakoras', 'Kababs', sweets and 'Fruit-chat' watered my mouth. Cold drinks and hot 'Samosas' with tasty sauce were in great demand. The teachers of the school arranged the stalls of garments, bangles, rings, hair pins, handkerchiefs and cheap jewellery (سستے زیورات). They were selling these things on cheap rates. There was a large number of customers around these stalls. Then a variety show was presented (پیش کیا گیا) which provided a rich entertainment (عمدہ تفریح) to spectators (تماشاچی). At the end, our principal delivered a speech and thanked visitors. We enjoyed very much and returned home happily (خوشی خوشی).

## 12. A Road Accident

Accidents cause a great loss to human life in different horrible shapes. Yesterday, there occurred (واقع ہوا) a serious (سنجیدہ) accident between a cycle and a car near to my school. I was coming out (باہر آ رہا تھا) of the main gate of my school. I saw a cyclist going on a very fast speed (بہت تیز رفتاری). He was carrying two children on the cycle. Suddenly (اچانک), from the other side of the turn (موز), a car appeared. The car struck (ٹکرائی) against the cycle near the main gate of my school. The children and the cyclist were thrown (گر گئے) in the middle of the road. They were seriously injured (دو شدید زخمی تھے). A large crowd of people gathered there in no time (فورا). The children were rushed (جلدی سے لیجا یا گیا) to the Civil Hospital. The cyclist was a house servant (گھریلو ملازم). The father of the children was informed (اطلاع دیدی گئی). A policeman challaned the driver of the car and registered the case.

## 13. Pakistani Women

Women in society (معاشرہ) are as important as men. In fact, both men and women make it possible for society to exist and to make progress. In Pakistan, women are playing an important role (اہم کردار) in the development (ترقی) of the country. They are working in different fields of life. In the past, there were limited fields for them. Now they are working as lady doctors, engineers, nurses and health visitors. They are writers, journalists (صحافی), air hostesses and teachers. Women in villages are very hard working. They do their household (گھر کا) work, share work with men in fields and look after their children. They take care (دیکھ بھال کرتی ہے) of their husbands and children. They live in a pitiable condition (بے بسی کی حالت میں). Some women earn money by doing light work in factories or industries where things like woollen jersies, stockings, pencils, medicines, sweets, etc are produced. Some of them pass competitive examinations and hold highly responsible seats in administration i.e., Foreign Services, Police, Customs and Income Tax, etc. Some women are serving in banks and other in offices. Women are also taking an active part in Pakistani politics. In short, we can see them working in almost all spheres of life.

## 14. A Fortune-Teller

All of us are familiar with the fortune-teller. He is found on footpaths. He uses many tricks (تراکیب) to cheat the simpletons (سادہ لوح). He often uses cards and a parrot. In fact (درحقیقت), the parrot is the real fortune-teller. The fortune-teller is a big fraud (دھوکہ). He cleverly deceives

(دھوکہ دیتا ہے) the simple people. He claims to have knowledge of palmistry (دست شناسی), numerology (علم الاعداد) and necromancy (کالا جادو). Majority of his clients (موکلان) are villagers. He pretends to be a serious and learned (عالم فاضل) person who knows all about the movement (گردش) of the stars. He tells people that they will have a job, a wife, a son, a vehicle (گاڑی), a 5-marla house or a 12 acre farm. They feel satisfied with his fascinating conversation. So they believe in what he says. He pretends (بہانہ بناتا) to know the future of simple folk but he is ignorant (بے خبر) of his own future. He can't discover the hidden (چھپے ہوئے) treasures (خزانے) of the world. So he has to live from hand to mouth.

### 15. Basant

Basant is basically (بنیادی طور پر) a festival (تہوار) of Hindus. But now a days, it is celebrated (منایا جاتا ہے) in many countries. Kites are flown on Basant. People of all ages actively participate in it. But young boys, girls and children celebrate it with special zeal (جوش) and devotion (لگاؤ). Preparations for basant are begun months in advance. Basant is a famous festival of the people of Lahore. Thousands of rupees are spent on basant every year. They gather at open places in order to hold kite-flying competitions (مقابلے). Some parties act as rivals (مد مقابل). Each party tries to hew (کاٹنا) the string of the other party. Immense (بہت زیادہ) pleasure is felt in hewing the string of the other. People cry aloud "Bo-kata" throughout the day. Basant has many disadvantages (نقصانات). Thousands of rupees are spent on this useless (بیکار) activity. Many mishaps (حادثات) occur on Basant. Limbs (بازو اور ٹانگیں) of many kite-flyers are broken. Some of them are electrocuted (بجلی سے مر جانا) due to use of metallic strings. Many precious lives are lost in indiscriminate (اندھا دھند) firing on Basant day. We should try to avoid this curse (لعنت).

### 16. A Picnic

Away from the dull and drab routine of school work, a picnic is a fresh puff of air in the lap of Nature. It was the month of July. Our class teacher arranged a picnic party at 'Changa Manga'. We decided to have our breakfast, lunch and evening tea there. Our teachers were also with us to guide. We packed our essentials and went to the picnic spot. We reached at the picnic spot at 9.00 a.m. First of all we had our breakfast. After breakfast, one of my friends played two songs on harmonium. We enjoyed these songs very much. Then we decided to visit Changa Manga forests leaving two friends on the spot for cooking and preparing lunch. We roamed (گھومے پھرے) in the beautiful gardens for about two hours. Then we came back to our picnic spot. The lunch was ready. We had our lunch with great delight (خوشی). After this, we



enjoyed ourselves with songs, poems and humorous couplets. The songs were so soothing (تسکین بخش) and the poems were so enchanting (مسور کن) that they attracted the attention of everybody around us. This went on for three hours. After this, we took our evening tea. Now it was about 5.00 p.m. We packed our utensils (برتن) crockery and other things and set out (روانہ ہوئے) to our homes, talking, laughing and gossiping (گپیں لگاتا) all the way.

### 17. A Street Quarrel

This is the age of tension (تلاؤ) and anxiety (ڈنٹی پریشانی). Quarrels are common these days. People start quarrelling over trifles (معمولی باتیں). There is lack of patience (صبر) and tolerance in them. One day, I heard a loud hue and cry (شور و غوغا) out in the street. At once, I got up and looked out of the door. A shopkeeper and a customer (گاہک) were abusing (گالی دینا) each other. Soon they came to blows (گھونٹے) and started beating each other black and blue (بہت زیادہ مارنا). Some neighbouring (قریبی) shopkeepers also joined the fight. They were severely (شدت سے) beating the customer. All of a sudden, one of the shopkeepers drew out his pistol and fired two shots at the customer. The customer got injured (زخمی ہو گیا). All the other persons fled away. The injured person was crying with pain. Soon the police reached at the spot. They registered a case against the culprit (مجرم). This quarrel created a stir (تہلکہ مچا دیا) in the whole city.

### 18. A Visit to a Historical Place

A visit to a historical place is a happy adventure (مہم). It gives us a glimpse (بھٹک) into the past. Last Sunday, our class visited the famous tomb of Jahangir. It is situated (واقع ہے) along the bank of the River Ravi. We entered the tomb through the main gate. There were many grassy plots and shady (سایہ دار) trees. There were channels (آبی گزرگاہیں) in which water was flowing. There were fascinating (مسور کن) flower-beds on both sides of these channels. We saw tall cypress trees on both sides of the main path. Many fountains (فوارے) were playing (چل رہے تھے). They presented a very charming sight. The tomb stands on a platform. On the four corners of the platform, stand four magnificent (شامدار) minarets. Inside the tomb, is the grave of great Mughal Emperor Jahangir. The tomb has been built with coloured bricks (اینٹیں) and marble (سنگ مرمر). On the walls of the tomb, there are beautiful coloured designs. We visited each and every part of this superb (شامدار) piece of art. We offered 'Fateha' at the grave of great Mughal emperor. We were deeply impressed (متاثر ہوئے) to see this work of profound art and skill. After spending a wonderful time, we decided to return our homes.



## 19. A Visit to the Zoo

Yesterday, it was cloudy (بادل چھائے ہوئے). I, along with some of my friends, visited the Lahore zoo. As we reached near the main gate, we saw a huge (بہت بڑا) crowd. People were buying tickets. We bought tickets with great difficulty. We entered the zoo and came across a beautiful lake in which ducks were swimming. As we moved, we came to the cage in which flying birds were kept. The birds were chirping (چہچہا رہے تھے). We enjoyed this scene to our fill. In the next enclosure, we saw lions and leopards (بچے), tigers and tigresses (شیرنیاں). After seeing this, we came across a garden in which stags and deer were frisking (چوکڑیاں بھرتا) about. They looked really smart and beautiful. In one corner of the garden, there was a huge tree on which monkeys and baboons were jumping. Some visitors were throwing food grains towards them. Then we saw a large aquarium (آبی رہائش گاہ) in which large number of aquatic (آبی) birds were kept. There were fishes of many species (اقسام) and colours. By the side of this enclosure, we saw polar-bears who looked sad. The zoo was very vast. We took a complete round of the zoo and relaxed (آرام کیا) for sometime under the cool and shady trees. Then we had some snacks and drinks which refreshed us much. It was getting dark. We came out of the zoo tired but happy.

## 20. Allama Iqbal (Our National Poet)

Allama Iqbal was an eminent (مشہور) philosopher (فلسفی) and a distinguished poet. He was the greatest Muslim thinker of his age. He was born at Sialkot in 1877. He got his early education at Sialkot. He received his Master Degree from Govt. College Lahore. Then he went to Europe for higher studies. After passing Bar-at-Law from England and Ph.D. from Germany, he returned home and started practice as a lawyer (وکیل). His restless nature was soon fed up with law practice and he left it. He was much pained to see the misery (بد حالی) of the Muslims. He decided to awake his nation from deep sleep. He wrote poems in praise of Muslim Culture and reminded (یاد دلایا) the Muslims of their glorious (شامدار) past. He gave the idea of a separate homeland (وطن) for the Muslims of the Sub-continent (برصغیر). Bang-e-Dara, Bal-i-Jibril, Asrar-e-Khudi and Pyam-e-Mashriq are his famous books. He inspired the Muslims through his poetry. So they started their struggle for a separate homeland. He could not live long to see his dream changing into reality and breathed his last on 21st April, 1938. He was buried near the main gate of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore. May his soul rest in eternal peace and happiness!

## 21. The Teacher I like the Best (My Favourite Teacher)

A teacher is a torch-bearer in the darkness of ignorance. He is like a guiding star for his students. It is natural (فطری بات) to have a strong liking (پسند) for somebody. I pay due respect to all my teachers but Mr. Ahmad is the teacher I like the most. He is a young man of 35 with sound health and sound mind. He is a treasure-house of knowledge (علم), intellect and wisdom (دانش). He has a charming personality. He is a hardworking (مجتہد) teacher and takes pains for quality teaching. He teaches sincerely and explains till every student is satisfied (مطمئن). He keeps the class lively (زندہ دل) and does not allow any kind of boredom (اکتامت) to descend upon the class. He is a good sportsman. That is why, he is very much interested in games and sports. He has mastery (مہارت) over all subjects but his study of English is so deep and vast that he is held in high esteem (بہت زیادہ) by the students and the staff alike. He is very kind to the poor and intelligent (ذہین) students. Students love him and like him for his sterling (مضبوط) character and qualities of head and heart. He is a good speaker and delivers inspiring and thought-provoking speeches of national days. On the whole, I have not only found my ideal teacher in his personality but a sincere friend and a guide as well.

## 22. A House on Fire

Yesterday, as I was returning from the play-ground. On the way, I saw a house on fire. I rushed towards the burning house and saw many people throwing buckets (بالیاں) of water on the fire. It was a horrible (خوفناک) scene. The house was double storied. Some of the inmates (رہائشی) were in the rooms on the first floor. The fire was spreading. The inmates (کین) of the first floor were crying for help. The neighbours did their best to extinguish (بچانا) the fire but they could not succeed. In the meantime, there came a fire-brigade. One of the officials (ملازم) set a staircase (سیڑھی) leading to the window of the upper storey. He brought out the inmates and came down the stairs amid (درمیان) flames. The inmates received severe (شدید) burn injuries (زخمی). They were rushed to the hospital. The fire-brigade brought the fire under control after two-hour long effort. The fire did a great damage to the house; clothes, wooden furniture. Other valuable (قیمتی) articles were burnt to ashes (جل کرنا کستر ہو گئیں). But thank God, there was no loss of human life.